



WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1898.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 13. "Adjutant General, Washington. "Headquarters, near Santiago, July 13. Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Toral and extended until noon to-morrow. Told him that his surrender only will be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him and hope for his surrender. If he refuses, I will open on him at twelve, noon, to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy which is ready to bombard the city with 13 inch shells."

W. R. SHAFER.

The following dispatch was received from General Miles this afternoon: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 13. "Secretary of War, Washington. "At a meeting between the lines at which General Miles and General Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his government regarding offer of our government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted."

Secretary Alger telegraphed to Gen. Miles that the request of Gen. Toral for permission to withdraw was declined. "There is no official knowledge at the Navy Department that any controversy exists between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley exists. On the contrary, officers familiar with the official regulations of the service, fail to see how any differences could possibly arise between those officers whose duties are explicitly defined, and the disposition throughout the Navy Department is to regard the newspaper reports of friction as highly magnified, if indeed there is any ground for them. It is stated authoritatively that Admiral Sampson was powerless to relinquish command even temporarily and that he has never for a moment since he reached Santiago been relieved of any responsibility for the operations there. He alone may communicate directly with the Navy Department, all communications from other officers having to pass through him, and under no circumstances can Schley report to any other person than the commander-in-chief of the fleet. He is charged with all responsibility for making plans of all battles in advance and distributing these, with the orders to meet any emergency, among all his subordinate commanders for their government. It was his duty, therefore, to prepare for what actually did occur at Santiago July 3. In case Cervera had escaped Schley would have been held rigidly responsible, while Sampson would have been relieved of such responsibility on account of the imperative duty he was performing away from his fleet while in conference with Gen. Schaffer. Schley was not relieved by Sampson until the Colon struck her colors and the victory was complete. It is evident that Schley commanded until he received Cervera's surrender in person, and therefore no man is able to take from him the credit of what he actually achieved. Admiral Sampson, however, by virtue of his command, must participate in the prize money and all other honors."

Surgeon General Van Rye, of the navy, this morning made a statement regarding the death of Dr. John Blair Gibbs, of the Marine Hospital Corps, stationed at Guantanamo. Dr. Gibbs and several other surgeons and hospital stewards were attempting to move some of the sick and wounded from the camp to an excavation about 60 feet distant in order that they might be better protected from the fusillade of bullets which were flying around near the camp. He had proceeded about 15 feet of the distance when suddenly he dropped to the ground. Upon examination it was discovered that he had been wounded by a ball which passed through the left temple region, passing through the brain and coming out through the right temple. He died half an hour later and was brought in camp on the afternoon of June 12. The action took place at night."

It is stated officially at the Navy Department that the naval ambulance ship *Shalce* left Guantanamo yesterday and is due to arrive at Norfolk on Saturday. She carries sick and wounded as follows: Navy, 55; army, 44; Spanish naval prisoners, 48. The army wounded will be taken care of at Fort Monroe and those of the navy and the Spanish prisoners at the Norfolk Naval Hospital. There is no contagious illness of any kind among the naval fleet or the marines at Guantanamo."

Nothing has been heard by the State Department concerning the U. S. coal at St. Thomas, West Indies, since the Danish government has prohibited its removal. The U. S. consul is seeking to get the coal into the holds of American vessels and the result of his efforts is being awaited with interest by both the State and Navy departments."

The War Department has received a dispatch from General Miles but its contents were for the most part withheld from publication. The information is given, however, that the situation around Santiago is practically unchanged. No fighting has been going on since two o'clock Monday afternoon when the white flag was raised over the city. "Santiago has not surrendered yet," said a War Department official, "but they are still dickering."

The war board assembled at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The President had with him Secretaries Day, Long and Alger, Strategist Mahan, Admiral Sigsbee and others. So important was the meeting that Senator Allison, who called on pressing business, was compelled to leave the building without obtaining an audience with the President. A few minutes before noon Secretary Gage came over from the Treasury. They had evidently been hastily summoned to attend a special meeting of the cabinet. The building was full of well known public men and army officers and excited groups discussed the report that yellow fever had broken out among the troops in the vicinity of Santiago. A few minutes before 1 o'clock Secretary Long left the cabinet council to talk through a telephone in the office of Assistant Secretary Prudden.

Secretary Long in answer to pressing inquiries said: "There is nothing that can be made public. The situation is being discussed by the cabinet and there is no official news from Santiago that can be given out at this hour."

The Secretary was told that hundreds of vague rumors were traveling fast over the country and the people want news. "It can't be helped," was his reply as he turned back into the cabinet. The meeting broke up at 1:27. Both Secretaries Long and Alger said: "There is not a word that can be given out. The general situation was all that was discussed."

Unofficial reports about the city today caused more of a flutter than any that have been spread since Sunday before last when the government made public the gloomy news that General Shafter had wired the Secretary of War that he could not take Santiago until his army was largely reinforced. Among the many rumors are these: That Gen. Miles telegraphed this morning that the trenches had been washed out and were full of water owing to the heavy rains, and under the circumstances he could not take Santiago at present; that General Miles had also reported General Toral had ordered all the non-combatants to leave Santiago, and claimed Toral's army would under this plan have enough food to last probably sixty days; that Toral surprised one of the United States troops, that President McKinley has instructed Admiral Sampson to force an entrance to the harbor and to immediately destroy the city of Santiago, no matter what the cost in men and ammunition. None of these reports could be verified. Every member of the cabinet who expressed an opinion—and they were subjected to the closest and most persistent questioning—seemed to be at ease and would not admit that anything startling had occurred."

Captain Carr of the Rough Riders, who was wounded in the first Santiago fight, is here on furlough. He says the extent of sickness and death and hardship among the American troops in Cuba is not conceived of here, as it is kept concealed by the press censors. He also says that the Cuban allies can fight provision wagons as well as any men he ever saw, but that he can't say as much in respect of their fights with the Spaniards."

Captain Carmichael of the Virginia, recently appointed paymaster in the U. S. army, heard of his appointment when engaged on surveys on the route from the Mexican canal, ninety miles from the coast, but came down the river in an open boat. He arrived here last night, and as soon he can have his uniform made will sail for Cuba, where he has been assigned to duty."

Notwithstanding the reported reconciliation of the Lamb and anti-Lamb factions of the Virginia republicans, one of them told the Gazette's correspondent this morning that when Colonel Lamb was recently asked if he would contribute to the election of a republican candidate for Congress in the Alexandria district at the fall election, he replied to the effect that the attempt to elect a republican in that district would be useless, and that he would not contribute to the republican committee to be fooling away on any such impractical object. The national republican committee has also refused to appropriate any money for use in the coming Congressional elections in Virginia, deeming such an appropriation a useless waste."

The receipt of dispatches from Santiago by Secretaries Alger and Long to-day a special meeting of the cabinet was hurriedly called, but for what purpose was not divulged. Bankers and brokers, however, who know everything, say that yellow fever has broken out among the American troops, and that he comes so fatal as to demand special attention."

Yellow fever has broken out among the troops in the vicinity of Santiago. Dispatches conveying this information were received at the War Department to-day and were sent to the White House and Secretary Alger. Assistant General Corbin and Surgeon General Sternberg had a consultation with the President. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Hospitals and a special quarantine camp will be established. Immune doctors and nurses have been ordered to the front, and given to the extent of the fever is refused at the War Department. As near as can be learned the disease broke out in the neighborhood of Siboney."

A copy of the Squadron Bulletin, which is published every day on the flag ship New York, has been received here, and given in account of the destruction of Cervera's squadron."

The most radical extension of the weather service yet made will be operated immediately by this government by the establishment of a complete system of balloons, and the balloons will be for the benefit of all nations whose interests lie in that region."

Stations for the reception of the sick troops will be established at Egmont Key in Tampa bay, and Opecheha, Fla., and a ship for fever patients will ply between Santiago and these stations. It has been decided that no more of the wounded and sick, other than by yellow fever, are to be brought north through Florida. They will be carried by vessel up the coast to Norfolk or other northern ports and put in hospitals out of reach of yellow fever. It is said by the Washington authorities that the hospital arrangements are such that the fever cases can easily be isolated. Congressman Hilborn, of California, said on leaving the War Department this morning that the report that yellow fever had broken out among the American army in Cuba was true. A dispatch from Admiral Dewey was received at the Navy Department soon after one o'clock this afternoon. This message was in cipher and Lieut. Whittelsey, of the Navy, "on Bureau, is now engaged in translating it."

The President to-day appointed Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at St. Johns, New Foundland."

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey. It bears no date: "Aug Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig Bay except Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war *Ironc*. On July 7 sent the Raleigh and Concord there. They took the island and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The *Ironc* fled from the bay on the 7th. I shall send the Boston, Cape Engle and July 10 to meet the second armament. It is not practicable to send to Gage. No chartered vessels available."

THE SPANISH PRISONERS. When Admiral Cervera and the fifty-three officers of his unfortunate squadron reach Annapolis they will find quarters awaiting them at the naval academy as comfortable and altogether delightful as it can fall to the lot of prisoners to occupy."

As soon as the Spaniards arrive each one will be paroled and then given a great measure of liberty. Not only will they be free to walk about the grounds of the academy, but they will be permitted to go out into Annapolis with perfect freedom during the day, being required strictly to report at the yard in the evening."

Captain Cooper has been decided that the prisoners shall not be subject to the indignity and annoyance of being put upon exhibition."

Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money and are also in straits in the matter of clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day in accordance with the courteous but not always observed custom in the case of prisoners of war."

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Charles G. Lennon.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Another Episcopal congregation is to be organized in Danville.

Friends of Col. Tazewell Ellett are confident he will not permit the use of his name for Congress in the Richmond district.

The sixth district congressional convention, held at Lynchburg yesterday, nominated Major Peter J. Otey, the present representative of the district in Congress, by acclamation, which makes the second time that the Major has received the nomination without opposition.

Justices Perkins and McDannell have committed to the King George county jail Samuel Grant, a colored man, charged with burning a barn in that county belonging to Mr. W. A. Smoot, of this city. He will have a hearing before the grand jury at the next term of court.

The commissioners appointed to examine and report on the vote cast at the election held in Gloucester county on Saturday, met yesterday. They examined the returns and it was found that the total registered vote of Gloucester is 2,912. There were 1,124 votes cast, 1,091 for and 33 against railroad subscription.

The hotel at Bear Lithia Springs, in Rockingham county, consisting of two buildings, one frame and one brick, were consumed by fire early Saturday night. A new carload of furniture had just been placed in the hotel, and it is supposed some of the packing around the furniture accidentally caught. Everybody escaped in safety. One mute came near being burned."

So far as known Justice S. J. Quinn, of Fredericksburg, is entitled to the honor of having rendered the first decision imposing stripes under the new law providing for corporal punishment in certain cases, as passed by the Virginia Legislature at its last session. The offender was Jake Clarke, a colored youth, charged with entering a house with intent to steal. The mother of the boy consented to the punishment and Officer Gore yesterday administered the lashes in the city jail."

The body of Roger Booth, the ten-year-old son of Mrs. Wilhelmina Booth, of Richmond, was found floating in James river early yesterday morning. The lad was sent on an errand by his mother Monday, and since that time he had been missing. A careful search was made for him by the police, but their efforts were fruitless, and it was not until the corpse was discovered that the child's fate was ascertained. He is supposed to have fallen in the dock, and no violence is suspected."

Mrs. Cannon, of Norfolk, the mother of Joseph P. Cannon, the young man convicted in Norfolk, of complicity in an intrigue to ruin the character of his wife, called on the Governor in Richmond yesterday in behalf of her son. After conviction, Cannon became a fugitive from justice, and is now at large. His friends are urging the Governor to pardon him, on condition that he pay a fine of \$1,000 and remain out of Virginia. The Governor has decided upon no action. The younger Mrs. Cannon has married again."

Charles A. Penick, a son of R. A. Penick, of South Boston, and a nephew of Bishop Penick, of Richmond, was badly gored and otherwise injured by an infuriated bull Sunday. The animal knocked the young man down and was using its horns with terrible effect when companions rushed to the rescue. Fourteen pistol shots were fired into the animal at close range. The fifth ball, aimed when the animal was tossing its victim in the air, struck Mr. Penick just below the knee, breaking his leg. When rescued he was in a most painful condition and unable to be moved. Half of the ball and some of the bones have been extracted. The deepest anxiety is felt for Mr. Penick's recovery."

WAR NOTES.

A dispatch from Playa del Este says that General Miles assumed command of the troops in the field yesterday, and announced his purpose to finish the campaign on Santiago within three days, as he did not think it wise to let it drag. The General also ordered the destruction by fire of the town of Siboney, as being too dangerous to the health of the troops."

General Toral has a third time refused the American proposal for an unconditional surrender and it is intended to bombard again to-day, with all of General Randolph's batteries and siege guns are expected to be in position. Heavy rains are interfering much with the movements of the army."

A dispatch from Kingston says Gen. Shafter is uneasy for fear that a majority of the Spaniards have already evacuated Santiago. A portion of the city, it is said, has been destroyed by the Americans fire."

A dispatch from Washington says the plans for the capture of Porto Rico, which is the next move intended, are going forward rapidly. Gen. Brooke will command the expedition, which will comprise 25,000 men, at least 10,000 of whom will be regulars. The forces which are to be moved from this country will go from New York and Philadelphia instead of from southern ports."

The Spanish embassy in Paris has made public a dispatch from Madrid from an alleged authoritative source. It is stated therein that Spain will continue the war with the United States "until she obtains an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices may be necessary to attain this end." Although the Sagasta ministry has resigned, the Madrid correspondent of the London Times says the conservatives are not prepared to accept office, and "Senor Sagasta must accept the responsibility of deciding whether or not to open peace negotiations." A Washington dispatch states that the terms upon which the United States will conclude peace have not been formulated, and the Madrid dispatch purporting to state the demands of the United States was not based upon any expression of this government."

A dispatch from Madrid says: After the cabinet council last night the ministers asserted that Santiago de Cuba had again refused the demand for surrender. Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, said there was no chance of peace."

The necessity of keeping Sampson's fleet supplied with coal has prevented several colliers intended for Commodore Watson's squadron from coming north, and so the departure of Watson for the coast of Spain with the fleet has been postponed."

Bob Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never grip. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Charles G. Lennon.

TODAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From the Philippines.

MANILA, July 10, via Hong Kong, July 13.—The American navy under Admiral Dewey has won another important victory in the capture of Grande Island, in Subig bay, island of Luzon, and also the chief harbor in the Philippines.

Chief Aguinaldo, on July 6, informed Admiral Dewey that the insurgents had full possession of Subig bay, with the exception of the large island controlling the entrance. A strong Spanish garrison occupied the island, he said, and he was unable to take it. Admiral Dewey early on the next day, July 7, dispatched the cruiser Raleigh and a gunboat Concord with emphatic orders to Capt. J. B. Coghlan to take the island and capture the garrison. As soon as the cruisers arrived they shelled the principal points on the island, utterly destroying the earthworks and other fortifications, and laying the torpedo station in ruins. Captain Coghlan then sent out a launch with a message to the garrison, demanding surrender."

There was no response and the Raleigh finally sent a six inch shell through the commander's house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks."

Captain Coghlan sent Lieut. Rod man, of the Raleigh, and Ensign Kuepfer, of the Concord, with a landing party to demand absolute surrender. The Spanish colonel, Rio, realized his hopeless position, made submission and gave up his sword. The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners, and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subig bay, a Spanish strategic point, and frustrates the Spanish plans to prolong their dominion in the Philippines. The Spaniards were endeavoring to protect it with submarine mines and to make it ready for occupancy of the Spanish fleet, supposed to be on its way from Spain. Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines."

The plan was designed and executed with great dash and bravery and its success surprised the Germans and other foreigners. The insurgents have captured the valuable merchant steamer, named *Philippine*. The natives crew killed the officer of the ship before her capture. The insurgents then came to Cavite and reported the situation to Chief Aguinaldo, who informed Admiral Dewey."

When the Raleigh and Concord entered Subig bay the German warships left very suddenly. Although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy. He does not acknowledge any trouble with them. The blockade will hereafter be more rigid. Only the supply ships of the American and foreign fleets are allowed to enter. The *Emeralda*, which arrived from Hong Kong yesterday with passengers, was stopped and ordered to sea. The long expected refrigerating steamship *Culagua*, from Australia, with a cargo of fresh beef, arrived and was received enthusiastically by the sailors and soldiers. The Austrian cruiser *Franke* arrived and saluted the Spanish flag first, after which she saluted Admiral Dewey's flag."

MANILA, July 13.—An official dispatch received from Iloilo says that a German cruiser which left Manila on July 5th has arrived there with letter from Captain General Augustus saying that the situation at Manila is unchanged. The letter described the American reinforcements which had already arrived and said that 6,000 more were expected to arrive on July 15th, when an attack would be made upon Manila. Two native chiefs have been shot for the crime of rebellion in the island of Masbate. The inhabitants of the island of Luzon, the letter says, have risen en masse."

HONG KONG, July 13.—The British gunboat *Plover*, which left Manila on July 10th, arrived here this morning. She reports the situation unchanged. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of General Merritt with his reinforcements. The rebels are firing up on the city nightly. The blockade is effective."

Future of the Philippines. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Novoe Vremya says it considers that the Spanish-American war is virtually over and it is time for Russia to declare her policy regarding the Philippines. It adds that Russia has no positive intentions there, but if the islands are divided the best parts of them will fall to Germany, Great Britain, and Japan. Such a division would not be to Russia's advantage. She would prefer that Spain remain in possession of the islands, under the protection of the United States, who would exclude all other claimants."

Spaniards Report American Repulse. MADRID, July 13.—A dispatch received this morning from Havana says: "The Americans attempted to land at Tayabacoa but the troops of the Garrison repulsed them. The Americans took refuge on board of a warship, which had fired more than 200 shots to cover their disembarkation. One Spaniard was wounded. The Americans made another attempt to land a short distance from Tayabacoa but were again prevented. An American transport ship is aground at Punta Caney."

Congressman Moody on Peace Prospects. HAYREHILL, Mass., July 13.—Congressman Moody, in an interview about the war and the prospects of peace, says: "The universal hope at Washington is that peace will soon be restored, but as Spain is uncertain, it is impossible to say whether she will seek it or not. There is also a fear prevalent that Spain will abandon her army, and let the men fight it out as long as they can, as was the case when her South American possessions revolted some years ago."

War Bulletins. ROME, July 13.—It is reported here that the Pope is trying to persuade Spain not to insist on the independence of Cuba, as he believes the island is not capable of self-government, and thinks the annexation to the United States is more desirable."

The Markets. NEW YORK, July 13.—Wheat—July opened at 64½; closed at 65½. Corn—Dec opened at 32½; closed at 32½. Oats—May opened at 19½; closed 19½. Pork—May opened at \$10.10; closed at \$10.12.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Four quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 red 83½¢; No 3 82½¢; No 4 81½¢. Corn firm; spot 34½¢; No 2 34½¢; No 3 34½¢.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Wheat 75½¢; Corn 32½¢.

GEORGETOWN, July 13.—Wheat 80½¢.

Foreign News.

LONDON, July 13.—A most difficult surgical operation was performed this morning on Lady Salisbury, wife of the Prime Minister. The operation was highly successful. Six doctors assisted, including Sir Wm. H. Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Dr. Charles Williams, physician extraordinary to the Queen. Lady Salisbury has been affected with dropsy. The Queen was immediately informed of the result of the operation."

MADRID, July 13.—M. Pateoche, the French ambassador, had a long conference with Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday."

Wounded Soldiers.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13.—The first transport to bring wounded soldiers to the field hospital at Old Point Comfort arrived this morning. It was the transport City of Washington and had on board a number of soldiers who were wounded at Santiago."

Buried Treasure in Santiago.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, July 13.—Dr. Teller, who has made his headquarters here from Santiago, brings word that millions of dollars' worth of gold has been buried there by fleeing natives."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fire in Oakland, Garrett county, Md., yesterday, caused a loss of nearly \$60,000, which was only partially insured."

The Chinese rebels have captured nine towns and have defeated the imperial troops west of Woo-Chow, which city is threatened by them, and the inhabitants are warned to vacate it."

Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested in Paris. Madame Pays, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest."

The Hancock Tool Handle Works, at Hancock station, on the West Virginia side of the Potomac river from Hagerstown, Md., were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars."

The Monumental distillery, of Baltimore, the only spirits distilling concern in the city, an enterprise which was started six years ago, was sold yesterday to the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, commonly called the Whisky Trust. The sale price was \$100,000 and it was a cash transaction."

Detective Phillips, of Washington, was sent to Hyattsville, Md., yesterday afternoon to identify the man the county officers had captured there, who they thought was Frank Funk, the much-wanted murderer of William H. Brooks. It turned out that the Hyattsville authorities were mistaken, however, as the man was not Funk."

The sum of \$208,700 will be paid by this government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides payment of \$100 a head for every man on the ships of the enemy when those ships are destroyed. The law governing the distribution of this money is very explicit."

THE TAX IS ON THE CARRIERS.

In answer to references from the commissioner of internal revenue, all bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or carrier shall pay for and affix the required revenue stamps to bills of lading, &c., Assistant Attorney General Boyd has held as follows: "The law makes it the duty of every railroad, steamboat company, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, consignee or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest or some other evidence of the receipt of goods, wares or merchandise received for carriage and transportation, and this bill of lading, manifest or memorandum requires a revenue stamp of the value of one cent affixed to it and canceled. In case of failure to issue such bill of lading the law imposes a penalty of \$50 upon the carrier guilty of such failure."

"The penalty for failure to so affix the stamp is not more than \$100."

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and canceling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subject them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is not my province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal."

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following opinions were handed down in the Court of Appeals at Wytheville yesterday:

Attrip vs. Kaskaske & Son. From the Circuit Court of Buchanan county. Affirmed. Opinion by Judge Cardwell.

Hart vs. City of Radford. From the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Reversed. Opinion by Judge Reily.

Other business was Liberty Savings Bank vs. Otter-Venue Land Company. Argument concluded. Isaac G. Clark vs. Trustee of the Ex. Change and Deposit Bank of Abingdon. From the Circuit Court of Washington county. Appeal and supersedeas. Bond, \$500.

Jennie M. Gardner vs. John W. Gardner. From the Circuit Court of Washington county. Appeal and supersedeas. Bond, \$250.

Thomas S. Martin et al. vs. South Salem Land Company. From the Circuit Court of Roanoke county. Bond in different amounts, from \$500 to \$3,000.

The court adjourned to meet at Staunton the 6th of September.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—In Richmond last night a meeting of the State board of education was held. This was an executive session at which had to be arranged before the board enters formally upon the more serious work before it, the selection of text books for the schools of the State. This is, of course, a matter that involves publishers, and more firms are offering to supply books than ever before. Virginia houses are strenuously endeavoring to persuade the board to adopt their books, and prominent educators throughout the State are assisting them. A change will certainly be made in the biased northern histories now in use, but the probabilities are that the board will be very conservative as to changes in other books."

MEDICINAL.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort-discoverer of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, chafing and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25¢ per tin. 25¢ per tin. Allen S. Olmsted, L. O. Boy, N. Y.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Alexandria, Va., held July 12th, 1898, the following were present: Messrs. Havener, Dobie, Hinken, Balleger, Curtin, Smoot and Mr. President—7. Noes, none.

A resolution authorizing and instructing the Committee on Streets to direct the proper authorities of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company to place on the main line of the said railway, from the west crossing of Fairfax street to the east crossing of Royal street, and to grade and pave the space between said rails and two feet on each side thereof with vitrified brick on a six-inch concrete base, and to authorize the said railway company to take the grading and paving under certain conditions, which were received from the Common Council and laid over, was read second and third times and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, Messrs. Havener, Dobie, Hinken, Balleger, Curtin, Smoot and Mr. President—7. Noes, none.

In the matter of appropriating \$300 to gravel Payne street, between Cameron and Queen streets, this board non-concurred in the action of the Common Council and recommended the resolution to the Committee on Streets."

An ordinance to provide for the grading, paving and curbing of King street, from the west crossing of Fairfax street to the east crossing of Royal street, and for the assessment of the cost thereof under the 33rd section of the City Charter as amended by an act of the General Assembly approved February 7, 1898, which was received from the Common Council and laid over, was read second and third times and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, Messrs. Havener, Dobie, Hinken, Balleger, Curtin, Smoot and Mr. President—7. Noes, none.

Up on the petition of J. T. Callahan for the construction of a sewer from Fairfax street eastward on Duke street about 140 feet, together with recommendation of the Committee on Streets, which was received from the Common Council and laid over, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes, Messrs. Havener, Dobie, Hinken, Balleger, Curtin, Smoot and Mr. President—7. Noes, none.

A resolution authorizing the abutting property owners to construct a terra cotta sewer running from the Pitt street sewer east through the alley on the east side of Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, when a sufficient amount of money has been guaranteed by the following vote:

Ayes, Messrs. Havener, Dobie, Hinken, Balleger, Curtin, Smoot and Mr. President—7. Noes, none.

The following were referred to the Committee on Streets:

Be it resolved, That the sum of \$370 or as much thereof as is necessary, be and is hereby appropriated to repave Cameron street, from Columbus to Alfred street, and that the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company are required to repave that portion of said street, from the rails and two feet on each side of their track, the work to be done under the supervision of the City Engineer and the Committee on Streets; also that the sum of \$800 be appropriated to gravel the following squares: Alfred street from Oranoe to Pendleton street; Pendleton street from Alfred to Patrick street; Patrick street from Pendleton to Wythe street, the work to be done under the supervision of the City Engineer and Committee on Streets."

The following were received from the Common Council and their action concurred in: The Auditor's annual statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the corporation of Alexandria for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1898; also upon the petition of Mrs. William Cato; also the petition of A. C. Slaymaker, executor; also the petition of Wm. H. McCulloch; also the petition of J. B. Pitts, and a resolution that when Council adjourns to-night it be to meet on the second Tuesday in October."

Upon invitation from the Common Council this board proceeded to the chamber of that body for reduction of street, Patrick street, from Pendleton to Wythe street, the work to be done under the supervision of the City Engineer and Committee on Streets."

Teste: B. E. KNIGHT, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, Va., held July 12th, 1898, there were present:

Hubert Snowden, esq., President, and Messrs. Trimyer, Alton Moore, C. N. Moore, Strickland, Leitch, H. B. Smith, H. B. Smith, Green, Smith, Usher, White, Picklin and Kelly."